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# IMPERIAL LIME THOUSANDS OF TREES

## Report of Nuuanu Nursery Eight Months.

The Board of Agriculture and Forestry held its regular meeting yesterday, a quorum being constituted by C. S. Holloway, secretary and executive officer, W. M. Giffard, Jas. D. Dole and J. F. Brown.

As the first item of business, Mr. Giffard was appointed to act in place of L. A. Thurston, president, during the latter's absence from the Territory.

SUPERINTENDENT OF FORESTS.

Mr. Giffard orally reported from the committee-on forests and nurseries. The new superintendent of forests, Ralph S. Hosmer, arrived last week in the steamer Siberia. Whilst he had not reported to the Board as a whole, he had done so to the president. At Mr. Thurston's suggestion Mr. Hosmer immediately went to Hawali to investigate forestry conditions in Hamakua It was presumed he Kohala. would make a report of his investigation, and that his further movements would be decided by the Board in

NUUANU FOREST NURSERY.

Secretary Holloway read a report rom David Haughs, forester, on the Nuuanu nursery. It was read and re-ferred to Superintendent Hosmer, being

> 'Nuuanu Forest Station, Jan. 11, 1904.

To the Honorable Board of Commissioners of Agriculture and Forestry Gentlemen: I herewith submit the following report of the work done in reforesting the upper part of Nuuanu valley from May 1 to December 31, 1903, report having been given for the four months of the year previous to May 1 At Governor Dole's request a report was made to him for the year ending June 30, 1903, the same being now on

file in the office.

For the past year we have had to rely entirely on what seed could be collected around here, as there has een no seed imported for forest purposes. We have got our supply mostly from the Tantalus forest, where a number of the trees are now bearing. On our last visit to the forest we found the following species in seed: Eucalypus, Citriodora, E. Calophylla, E. Robusta and E. rostiata, and by making a thorough search many more of the species of this family might be found bearing seed. Other kinds of trees may also be found bearing in forest, such as different species of the Casuarina, Syncarpia laurifolia and others, all of which are good forest trees, although most of them have been tried in Nuuanu without much of a success, owing to the heavy winds. Still they ought to do well in less exposed places. We have found in many instances that seed collected from the trees growing here is more satisfactory than imported seed of the same kind. In the first place, a larger percentage of the seed collected here will germinate than im-ported seed. Then again the trees from which the seeds have been taken are acclimated and the plants from such trees are likely to make a faster growth to begin with.

The planting done in Nuuanu during the past eight months has been confined to the lower slopes on a piece of land between the old and new roads. This piece of land is a little less exposed to the wind than the land higher up and consequently the trees are making a faster growth. The percentage of trees that have died on this piece of land so far is very small, not over one per cent. The same system has been followed as on the other lands, namely, planting six feet by six feet, making 1210 trees per acre.

The following are the number and varieties of trees planted during the past eight months: 3500 Acacia Melanoxylon, 3000 Casuarina equisetifolia, 5000 Grevillea robusta, 7000 Eucalyptus obusta, 100 Ochrosia Sandwicensis.

Trees to the amount of 15,000 remain in nursery. The varieties are as follows: Acacia Melanoxylon, Casuarina equistifolia, C. quadrivalvis, C. Subrosa, C. Torulosa, Eucalyptus Calophylla, E. robusta, Grevillea robusta, Maba Sandwicensis (Lama), Ochrosia Sandwicen sis (Holel).

Respectfully submitted, DAIVD HAUGHS,

MODE OF PLANTING.

Mr. Brown suggested that six feet apart was too close for the planting of large trees.

"They thin them out." Mr. Giffard explained.

They expect some of them to die, Mr. Holloway added. Mr. Brown questioned if close plant ng did not involve an extra amoun of labor. Of course it was a practical

Mr. Giffard supposed the superintendent of forestry would have his own ideas on the matter. All gardeners had individual theories and methods.

Mr. Dole thought it would be well to have an estimate of the cost of raising trees, and thus have something upor which they could act. Mr. Giffard stated that it was the idea of Mr. Haughs that the Nuuanu nursery should be suspended and more important work taken up. Since the arrival of Super-Hosmer, however, they should leave this matter to him. Mr Dole then moved that Mr. Hosmer be asked to make an estimate of the cost of propagating forest trees at the Nuuanu nursery. The motion carried.

committee, submitted reports from members of the staff of the entomological department, which appear below.

The first was on the lantana blight, as seen on the Koolon of the Coolon of as seen on the Koolau side of this island, and read as follows:

THE LANTANA BLIGHT.

Honolulu, T. H., Jan. 20, 1904. Gentlemen: On the 10th inst. at the request of Mr. Giffard I inspected with him the scale-infected lantana on the Kallua road. The infected area was very conspicuous from quite a distance. Architect Kailua road. The infected area was the foliage having a much darker ap-pearance than that of the healthy bushes, owing to a sooty fungus which is nourished by the honey dew exuded, and on closer inspection the leaves were found to be curied and covered with the insect (Orthesia insignis). Only one patch was observed on the S. W. side of the road, but on the opposite side the infected bushes extend for a long distance along the fencing. where I was informed it was originally introduced. proved to be to some extent an isolation as the scarcity of the insect on the S. W. side would suggest, or whether its dispersal there has been checked by the prevailing winds, is a difficult point to decide.

To the casual observer the area of guava, also, have the same dark appearance. This, however, proved on examination to be caused by a mealy-bug (Dactylopius sp.).

guava, even when growing up through badly infected lantana. A more thorough examination, however, would be ful. necessary to decide the absolute immunity of the former plant. Further along the road toward Maunawill a healthy growth of lantana was found to have a few Orthesias, showing that its distribution is by no means limited. The danger of its presence near coffee cannot be estimated, since it is known to attack that plant among others in Cevlon and is found upon various plants in South Africa (Capetown, Natal, Port Elizabeth and E. London), the West Indies (Trinidad, Jamaica and Antigua) and British Guiana, from which locality it is supposed to have originated.

One very practical method of check ing the pest, as suggested by Mr. Giffard, would be to cut down and burn the infected patches. Yours truly, F. W. TERRY.

Assistant Entomologist. Mr. Giffard, in advocating the neces sity of keeping the Orthesia in check, said if he could get Mr. Bolte, owner of lands in the locality, to act with him they would employ men at private expense to go to work in cleaning up the Kailua patches. (The speaker impossible. is the representative of W. G. Irwin, owner of Maunawili mentioned in the report.)

THOMAS SQUARE BLIGHT. The following report on the Thomas Square blight was read:

Honolulu, T. H., Jan. 20, 1904. W. M. Giffard, Esq., Special Commit-

tee on Entomology.

Dear Sir: The "black blight" Thomas Square is merely the ordinary fungus growth which follows the attack of mealy-bug. It is confined to a few trees only (banyans) which on ac-count of their large size would be very expensive and difficult to treat. Morerious other trees, it is sure to return of securing an efficient natural enemy for this scale-bug. On the whole I may say that Thomas Square is singularly exempt from insect pests and compares most favorably with the average yard formal garden, or garden about town.

Yours obediently, R. C. L. PERKINS, Assistant Superintendent of Ento-

OTHER MATTERS.

Mr. Holloway reported the tree fumigating plant ready for service, except mass are building schools without for the drying of paint on the canyas. much regard to any particular style.

Mr. Holloway read a note from Mr. strable style for that climate. Kirkaldy, entomological inspector, re- of these types could be well adapted to porting that he had rejected five boxes such a climate as Honolulu possesses. of fruit from China.

#### THIN PEOPLE

want to get fat and fat people want to get thin-human nature. If you are fat don't take Scott's Emulsion. It will make you gain flesh. If you are thin Scott's Emulsion is just what you need.

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# LOOKS BETTER

## Finds comb New Vistas.

E. A. P. Newcomb, the architect, who returned on the Siberia from a year's Whether the road has absence spent mostly in the Eastern States, observes many changes for the better in the appearance of Honolulu.

"There has been a great improvement in Honolulu. When I went away the streets were badly torn up for the infection appears much greater than is installation of the Rapid Transit tracks, really the case, since large patches of littered with building material, and things in general had an appearance of incompleteness. Now the bare spaces are covered with new struc-No Orthesia scale was found upon tures or, are grassed over, and in many directions the vistas are very beauti-

> Mr. Newcomb found time while away to study the changing ideas in architecture and observed that the architecture of the United States was growing better every year. The architects show more taste in designing and people are displaying greater interest in beautifying their grounds than formerly.

> "There was a time when a fine lawn surrounding a home was the piece de resistance," said Mr. Newcomb yesterday. "Now they have Italian gardens and the formal gardens of England are finding much favor in the East. Even in small areas the home-makers are endeavoring to do something with their property besides merely building a beautiful house, and architects nowadays enter largely into completing the picture with grass, flowers and trees. Of course an Italian garden without good architecture to accompany it, is

"In New York the French modernized style of Louis XV and XVI, both in business blocks and in residences, is the vogue. In Boston they generally are more conservative and buildings seem to stick more to the classic designs, although in business blocks the style has to be modified in order to carry them up to the great heights now demanded by owners.

"In residences there is a growing tendency to the English Gothic type. I think they are building in much betover, as the scale-bug causing this ter style than formerly. The English black blight is on practically every Gothic type goes back to the time of the banyan tree in the country and on va- Tudors, or, more specifically speaking, immediately after treatment. It is to the Elizabethan age. One of the therefore better to wait the opportunity features of these buildings is the large bays; another is a great terrace uncovered with a balustrade to it. That terrace is generally the beginning of a

"In school buildings I think they have shown, in the East, particularly, a tendency to disregard styles of architecture, to erecting their buildings to fit their requirements, although from an architectural standpoint they do have some standard style, but the great

Mr. Giffard told of some successful southern part, some very fine buildings experiments by Gardener Austin in have been erected in the old mission fumigating with cyanide of potassium. style. This is a very practical and de-

"The Queen Anne style was about the Mr. Giffard presented a requisition worst we have ever had, but it served from Mr. Perkins, for various supplies its purpose in an architectural way. to the entomological division which About that time people began taking would cost about \$1500. It was laid more interest in architecture, and the over for consideration, Mr. Holloway outgrowth of the Queen Anne period in making the remark that there was our own country was to develop better some money in sight now since the ideas of building. Where the commu-county Act had been knocked out. nity is interested in architecture, they are apt to have beautiful buildings erected.

"I stopped off at St. Louis, on the way home. Some of the great buildings of the Exposition are really very The majority of the buildings partake more or less of the French style, which is a modernized form of the classic."

#### Rough Weather Hincers Shipping.

The steamer Kanai returned at seven o'clock last night from a special trip to Kaanapali and Honokaa bringing as freight a broken roller from Pioneer Mill consigned to the Honolulu Iron Works.

The Kauai found very strong winds and choppy seas between the islands and vessels having to encounter these and work along the windward shores yould encounter much difficulty.

The steamer Noeau was to have sailed at nine o'clock yesterday morning on her regular run to Hamakua ports but owing to the rough weather did not leave as she would be unable to load any sugar there.

#### Sugar Fleet Arrived too Early.

The first vessels of the sugar fleet arrived in Honolulu too early this year and as a result a number of them will have a long and unprofitable wait before sugar can be secured. The steamer Conemaugh is now at the Railway wharf loading. The loading of this ves-sel will have to be rushed as the charterers will have to pay about \$200 demurrage for every day the vessel is kept in port after January 24.

# PEDAGOGUES AND PUPILS

## New-Former Consider Slow and Bright Scholars.

Teachers of the various schools in the city gathered last evening at the High School and wrestled with the question of what shall be done with the pupils who are slow. The question, involving vital matters connected with the administration of schools, the responsibility of teachers and the capabilities of pupils, was entered into in detail, resulting perhaps in greater knowledge of the subject, but bringing out no definite plan of action.

In some cases the pedagogues were inclined to lay the blame somewhat on the slow boy, or girl, as the case may be, for allegedly holding back the bright pupil. On the other hand there were teachers who inquired why should the instructors always hammer at the boy or girl, and whether or not the teachers were always right in their assignment of studies to the pupil.

Prof. Scott opened the subject with the statement that all of the teachers who had taught any length of time had discovered that, in the same classes in the same grade, whether it be in the primary school, the intermediate, the grammar or the High School, was a great difference in intellectual capacity and industry of pu-He thought perhaps he had not always done his duty by the bright pupils, and perhaps had not done his by the lazy or dull ones.

What should be done with these different classes of pupils, was his query. The natural answer was that each teacher must deal with them as his best judgment determined. He divided the pupils into four classes, as fol-

1. The intellectually competent and industrious; 2. The intellectually competent and

lazy:

The intellectually incompetent 3. but studious and conscientious; 4. The slow or intellectually deficient

who are not studious. The first class he thought could be skipped over without much comment. There were, however, pupils of this class, who from ill-health or work to be done at home, were kept from giving sufficient time to their studies, but who could be, and were, as competent, under other circumstances, as the pupils who are generally regarded as bright. Even in his own school-boy experience with others who were better scholars than he, it was depressing to him to fail to understand why this or that one should be more intellectually favored than himself. For this reason he said that teachers may not altogether appreciates that there are some pupils who appear dull, but who are as bright as the others, but do not

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that any large business house is guilty of them, no matter what line of trade it follows. There can be no permanent success of any kind based on dishonesty or deception. There never was, and never will be. The men who try that are simply fools and soon come to grief, as they deserve. Now many persons are, neverthe-less, afraid to buy certain advertised articles lest they be humbugged and deluded; especially are they slow to place confidence in published statements of the merits of medicines. The effective modern remedy known as WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION is as safe and genuine an article to purchase as flour, silk or cotton goods from the mills of manufacturers with a world-wide reputation. We could not afford to exaggerate its qualities or misrepresent it in the least; and it is not necessary. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry; and how valuable such a blending of these important medicinal agents must be is plain to everybody. It is beyond price in Insomnia, Anemia, Weakness and ack of Nervous Tone, Poor Digestion, Lung Troubles and Blood Impurities. Science can furnish nothing better-perhaps nothing so good. Dr. W. H. Dalfe, of Canada, says: "I have

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pleasure in recommending it as

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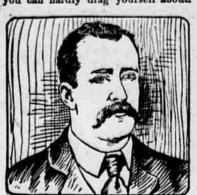
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Read what Mr. H. J. Matthews, of Welling-on, New Zealand, says about this. He also

ends his photograph.
"I have suffered a great deal from impure blood, especially from boils on my arms and back. I felt weak all over and was greatly depressed. I began to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla. After taking only a little of it I felt better, and soon my troubles disappeared. I believe this medicine is the best blood-purifier and

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appear so in the presence of others. What should be done with such pu-dls? Should they be kept back to work over and over on the same things? They can get the elements of things but cannot look deeply into anything.

Prof. Scott's address was simplified to the query: Shall we let the intellectually slow but conscientious and hard students go along with the brilliant students in the same class and give them the same evidence of intellectual worth when they finish as is given to the bright scholars?

President Griffiths thought of the pupils could be divided for actual school work on the four classes mentioned by Prof. Scott, the work would go on better. The difficulty would be in labelling them. In his opinion it was up to the teachers to determine the nature of the disease which required such a division. but he did not know of any panacea to cure the ills. However, the individual pupil must be taken as a remedy found to fit his case.

Mr. Griffiths said he had read recently in the Ladies Home Journal an article on a system in use in Batavia, N. Y., by which the president of the college there provides a substitute, or second teacher for the same class, at the same salary, whose duty it is to coach the slower half. The system there was

evidently successful.
Following out this principle thought it could be widened by dividing the class into three sections-the average, above the average and below the average. He said it was his intention to apply the plan here if possible.

Prof. Edgar Wood said it was necessary to view the whole subject from two sides-that of the pupil and that of the teacher. To subdivide schools according to Prof. Griffiths' suggestion would be to increase the difficulties of carrying out the work. The thing to do was to adjust the studies to meet the requirements of the class. Each individual had the right to have the subject matter brought before him in a way that he will be able to do something with it. If a pupil had a hard text book and did not meet the demands of the studies he was considered dull. If he had an easy text book and did well he was considered a bright pupil. The measure of a pupil should be made by his progress from each starting point. He should not be measured by attainment. Prof. Wood did not think the fault lay with the pupil always, but in the adjustment of the studies given him. "The bright pupil loes not need any great amount of looking after," he said, "and the slow one is not entirely responsible for his con-

dition. He should be considered." Other speakers were Prof. Law, Mr. A. G. Wells, Miss Needham, Miss Zeigler, Dr. Rodgers, Mrs. Walker, Mr. Lull, Mr. Livingstone.

Prof. Wood said finally: "Why should we hammer at the boy all the time? Are we, the teachers, altogether right?" Mr. Livingstone rendered some very pleasing baritone selections.

ABOUT COLDS.-In all countries and among all nations of the globe, cough medicines are used and used probably more extensively than any other one clase of medicines. Every human being is subject to throat and lung troubles, which may terminate existence. People everywhere realize the dangerous consequences of a neglected cold, for the majority of fatalities have their origin in and are characterized first by a simple cold. The more careful and prudent persons do not permit a cold to run its course, but treat it promptly. For many years Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has been in use throughout the United States and many other countries and time has proven it to be the best adapted of any remedy yet made for all throat and lung diseases, and especially coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough. It always cures and cures quickly. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

Fancy the remarks of the travelworn war correspondents when they reach the peaceful environs of Yokohama and hear the far off purr of the Russian bear as his back is being scratched by an artless Japanese maiden.